THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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THE SUNKEN SHIP.

NOW THE BORUSSIA WENT DOWN.

Details of the Calamity as Furnished by the Survivors—The Number Drowned—The News from General Gough's Command—Heavy Firing in the Distance.

LONDON, December 24.—The Times' Cork dispatch say ten men, survivors from the Borussia, were landed by the Mallowdale. Their names are William Stuart Day, Dr. Doolittle, Third Officer Wylie, Fourth Engineer Henry Brown, Boatswain William Bauez able seaman James Dixon, Orner Alexander, Johnson and Henry Stevenson, stewards, and Patrick Cain and Patrick Quinn, coal trimmers. One of the survivors states that seventy-six passengers embarked at Liverpool. The vessel reached Corunna November 23d, all well. After having shipped some of the cargo and embarked eighty Spanish emigrants, the Borussia proceeded for Havana on the 26th, the wind being light from the southeast with a calm sea. On November 30th the wind freshened and increased to a gale on the following day, when it suddenly changed to the northwest, blowing strong with a heavy cross sea, in which the ship labored heavily. At noon she sprang leak amidship. All efforts at the pumps was fruitless to keep the ship free; water filled the engine room and stoke hole, putting out the fires and stopping the engine. The crew still continued to work at the pumps till next day (2d) when it was determined to abandon the vessel. Her boats were launched and provisioned and part of the crew with about a dozen passengers got into them. The crew who remained by the vessel were the captain, second mate, three engineers, eleven firemen, three stewards, the carpenter, and two boys. Shortly after leaving the vessel one of the boats swamped and the occupants, five in number, were drowned. The survivors state that the steamer's covering board when they shoved off was not more than two inches above the water. It is supposed that she must have gone down with her living freight. The fate of the other boats is doubtful, as nothing has been heard of their occupants since. A steam tug which has just arrived here reports that she spoke to an inward bound bark with five more survivors of the steamer Borussia's disaster on board.

The agents at Liverpool of the Borussia state that there were one cabin and fifty-four steerage passengers from Liverpool for New Orleans, and eighty steerage passengers from Corunna for Havana.

Later and reliable advices by telegraph from Liverpool represent that nothing really new concerning the Borussia disaster can be obtained. The name of the bark previously mentioned as having five additional survivors of the disaster on board, was not obtained by the tug. The bark was spoken off the Saltee islands and she may be two or three days getting in unless she is towed. In his statement the third officer of the Borussia says that after the large boat containing Spaniards and mates, a boat containing thirteen persons had left the Borussia and a life boat containing two stewards of the steamer got adrift. He was sent after this boat by the captain, and took charge of it, taking his own boat in which five men were left. The tow-boat was swamped and all on board drowned. The third officer endeavored again to reach the Borussia, which was fast sinking, but was unable to make her against the wind and was ultimately compelled to abandon the attempt. At the time this occurred there were still three boats with the Borussia.

The owners of the Borussia allege that they believe the vessel is still afloat, as she is built with water-tight compartments, and that she is still in the track of the ocean vessels. They are also hopeful concerning the crew and passengers.

Their boat, before they left the Borus ia, contained besides the Spaniards a mate and three women, but when lowered the boat was partly stove by knocking against the steamer. The mate and the women accordingly returned to the wreck, but the Spaniards partly staunched the hole in the boat with some clothes, and their rope breaking they were cast off from the steamer. They had some provisions, but none of them knew anything of their seamanship. For five days and six nights they were tossed about suffering terribly. When they were observed by the German bark Fulda they were in latitude 33 north, longitude 25 45 west. They know nothing of the fate of the Borussia.

LONDON, December 24.—Colonel Norman telegraphs from Jagdalluk to day as follows: Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Cabul for the past forty-eight hours. General Gough is close to Lotabane and it is expected will reach Cabul to-day.

The mail bags from Cabul have arrived at Jagdalluk the bearers being harmlessly fired at en route.

There is much dissatisfaction among the Irish people because the government has not applied the surplus of the Irish church fund for the relief of distress, which they are empowered to do by the terms of the disestablishment act. The directors are members of the society of St. Vincent de Paul and publish a declaration that eleemosynary systems are a mockery and a delusion if intended adequately to meet the deep and dreadful famine now approaching. On the other hand Archbishop Macabee of Dublin, has issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese asking them to appoint a day for collection in the churches and to urge the parishioners to contribute.

The telegraph cable, which is to open for business to morrow, between Aden, in Arabia and south Africa, touches at Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Dubau, and connects with the land lines in south Africa. The rate will be $2.15 per word from London.

A dispatch from Capetown says Chief Secocoeni surrendered on the 2d inst. The latest advices from Cabul dated December 23d, state that the insurgents have plundered the principal bazars in that city, and it is said large numbers are leaving with booty.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 24.—The senate to-day approved the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba. In the chamber of deputies the bill was read for the first time, and the committee was appointed to report upon it.

CYPRUS.

LARNICA, December 24.—The cattle plague is spreading. No horned cattle are allowed to leave or enter into Larnica by sea or land.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 24.—The Greek boundary commissioners have sent a note to the porte demanding a resumption of conferences regarding the frontier question. The porte has granted four million piasters for the relief of destitute persons in Constantinople during the winter.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 24.—The report that President Grevy had again summoned M. DeFreycinet, and that an arrangement for a new ministry had been definitely arranged, lacks confirmation. M.M. Waddington, DeFreycinet and Challemel Lacour are now at 5 p.m., conferring at the residence of M. Waddington.

The latest bulletin in from Cannes, dated the 22d inst., says that the empress of Russia's condition is improved.

CHINA.

LONDON, December 24.—The Mohammedans and Christians of Kuldja are agitating against a restoration of the territory to China, and threaten armed resistance.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, December 24.—The North German Gazette publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, contradicting the recent reports of the difficulties between the czar and czarewitch. It says the latter goes to the winter palace daily and attends the conferences between the czar and ministers.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, December 24.—A council of the Egyptian ministers has been held at which the European controller of the present khedive submitted a dispatch from Gordon Pasha stating that taxes amounting to 250,000 pounds sterling remained to be collected in Soudan. The ministers expressed great surprise and the khedive demanded an explanation from Gordon Pasha. In another dispatch Gordon Pasha desired that Egypt should cede to Italy a port in the Red sea in order to produce complications between Abyssinia and Italy. The ministers unanimously rejected the proposal. Other dispatches submitted to the council from Gordon Pasha showed his inconsistency.

A Man Killed

A man by the name of Sam Smart was run over and killed by engine No. 47, at Wiley's crossing, on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, last night. He is supposed to have been an escaped convict.

IN THE CORRIDORS

LOUNGING AMONG THE STATESMEN.

Colonel Hayes Taken in Charge by a Policeman Who Knew Him Not—The Grant Silence—The Work of Congress—Mr Blount on the Maine Muddle.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The members from the south largely compose the democratic party in congress. They are divided on the financial legislation of the country, and some of the most prominent go as far as the most stalwart republican dreams of. Mr. Bayard's unnecessary and uncalled for resolution endorsing Sherman's proposition, found some hearty supporters in the democratic party. This course looks like a virtual abandonment of the fight against republicanism, for by it they admit as eminently wise and proper, the only material difference in the two parties. This division in the democratic ranks is hailed by republican politicians here as evidence of weakness, and has inspired them with greater hopes of a victory next year. The northern democrats are pushed to it by the great money power of the north and they seem to think that the south is obliged to do as the democratic party of the north dictates, in other words, that the northern democrats will vote the south as becomes the interest of the northern democracy. There are plenty of democrats and republicans at the north who are opposed to any more tinkering with the currency, and it is within the range of possibility that the south will not consent to be bargained, and let the masses of the north do their own thinking on the financial demands of the country. Mr. Stephens is credited with saying (he did not say so to your correspondent) that if the south intends adopting any such proposition as announced by Senator Bayard, that they had better adopt the originators of it, the republicans, as they better understand it." Dr. Felton strenuously opposes the Bayard resolution, and says the south can support no party that entertains views so inimical to her interests. It is considered as a piece of stupendous folly on the part of Mr. Bayard to have introduced such a bill at this time, though his friends claim that he has heretofore held to such views. Mr. Hill's friends are dissatisfied at his attitude on the question, though I am informed Mr. Hill treats it entirely from a legal stand-point, and holds the law making greenbacks a legal tender, to be unconstitutional yet is opposed to the contraction. As your readers all know that question is now before the supreme court of the United States. A decision from that tribunal is looked for at an early day, but it is probable the decision will not be made for months to come.

President Hayes was arrested by one of the capitol police Saturday. There are certain seats in the rotunda set apart for ladies. Mr. Hayes stopped in the rotunda and for a few moments sat down on one of these seats. The policeman not knowing Mr. Hayes ordered him up, and the president promptly complied. Shortly the policeman arrested him and started for the guard-room, when an employe recognized the officer's mistake and informed him whom he had arrested. The officer made profuse apologies, but the president said "that is all right, I suppose you were carrying out orders." The officer is named Alex Stephens Birch, and was named for Hon. A. H. Stephens, and was placed on the force by Mr. Stephens. Mr. Birch's mother signed Mr. Stephens's bond when he was released from prison after the war.

From the time the democrats were courting Grant, while he was coqueting with them, and the republicans occupying a like position as suitor, up to the present time, he has stuck to his German motto, "Speech is silver and silence is gold." He still sticks to the golden part, but has let loose a little of the silvery. Still his anxious friends have not heard him say whether he would accept the nomination for the presidency of the United States or of the great canal. It is asserted that he will let his inclination be known early in January. He is booked for this place the latter part of this week, and will be the guest of General Beale, at which time your correspondent will try and make him go back on his other motto borrowed from Cicero. "I prefer silent prudence to loquacious folly."

The work of congress for the nineteen days' session demonstrates the wisdom of changing the time of meeting. As it is, congress meets just before Christmas, does little or no work, and spends a considerable amount of money. All that is done has to be done over when congress re-assembles after the holidays. They should change the time to some day in January, and the probability is that it will be done by the present congress.

C. H. W.

THE MAINE AGITATION.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The performance of Senator Hamlin at Bangor the other night in advising the people of Maine, in public speech, to treat Governor Garcelon and his council as loathsome pariahs, because the governor and his council have kept their oaths and executed the laws without fear or favor, and the announcement that the president has promised in advance to recognize a rump legislature in Maine if the republicans will organize one, has started what promises to be the sensation of the session here. Democratic congressmen from all sections of the country are outspoken in their denunciation of the incendiary talk of Senator Hamlin and of the indecent haste which it is alleged the president has shown to lend himself in advance to a partisan scheme before the emergency has arisen, and before he can possibly know whether the republicans will be in the right or wrong of it, legally or morally.

"Will the people of Maine submit to any such thing" inquired Chairman Buckner, of the committee on banking and currency, to-night. "They certainly ought not to do so," he added. He characterized the president's action in unmeasured terms. So did Congressman Blount, of Georgia, and so have a score of democratic members with whom your correspondent has talked on the subject to-day. It is certain that the president will find himself in a hornet's nest if he undertakes to carry out the promise which he is alleged to have made to Senator Blaine. "Let him recognize the Davis legislature, if he pleases," said Congressman Blount to-night, "congress will recognize the legal legislature, and will make it very interesting for him."

"But you forget," said your correspondent, "the decision of Chief Justice Taney in the case of Luther vs. Borden, upon which the republicans, it is said, propose to rely."

"No, I do not forget," said Mr. Blount. "That decision goes further, perhaps, than they have stopped to think. It does indeed say that the president has the power to recognize which is the legal state government in case of a conflict, and that the courts are in duty bound to acknowledge and follow the president; but it goes further, and says the ultimate power remains with congress to reverse the decision of the president if it sees fit. And, if you remember, this was done in the Baxter-Brooks contest in Arkansas. The president undertook to recognize one government there, and congress sent a committee down there to investigate. The committee reported in favor of another government. The report was adopted by the house, and the president had to submit. I tell you," he added, "that the ultimate power in such cases rests with congress, and in this case congress will stand by Governor Garcelon and his council if they have obeyed the law, as I understand they have, implicitly."

All of the democrats who have heard of this latest phase of the situation in Maine are talking in a strain similar to Mr. Blount, and it is apparent already that congress is more than willing to resist any attempts on the part of the administration to assist Blaine and his gang in setting up a fraudulent state government in Maine.

THE CENSUS.

General Walker, superintendent of the census, says there is no truth in the report that the supervisors will be appointed in equal numbers from both political parties, or rather if the president has arrived at any such determination he has not been informed of it. He says that he is to be held responsible for the manner in which the census shall be taken, and as the president has delegated to him the naming of the supervisors, he will be governed in his appointments by the efficiency of, rather than the politics of, the applicants, or in other words that an applicant's politics will not be considered.

NOTES.

A "reliable gentleman" from Virginia reports that the Grant men in that state are working up a movement in favor of Grant for president and Mahone for vice-president.

Vice-President Wheeler has gone to Chattanooga, Tenn., for the holidays.

THE TAR-HEEL NEGROES.

How the Exodus Fever Was Worked Up.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., December 24.—This is conspicuously the exodus section. Within the past month between four hundred and five hundred negroes—men, women and children—have left the surrounding country for Indiana. At present there is a temporary lull in the exodus tide, attributable in part to the unfavorable reports received from some who are now in Indiana, but mainly to lack of funds. The extent of the exodus feeling cannot be arrived at. It is difficult to place any estimate upon it, yet it is safe to say that in this congressional district several thousand are ready to go regardless of consequences were their expenses to be paid. Some of them are now laying up their savings, awaiting further developments, while many appear unsettled as to their intentions. Those who have already left this state, a few had sufficient means to take them to their destination, while the majority had barely enough to reach Washington, and some who had started were left behind for lack of money. Among the emigrants a few were reputed to be industrious and thrifty. Others, less industrious, had lived from hand to mouth, as is characteristic of the negro. The Indiana scheme was begun here some months ago, and appears to have been inspired by one Langsdale, the editor of the Greencastle (Ind.) Banner, a republican newspaper. Langsdale had proposed that he would furnish homes to colored emigrants in Indiana, and the paper seems to have fallen into the hands of a notorious negro named Sam Perry, who taught a free school at Lagrange, about twelve miles from Goldsboro. Perry associated with him a negro preacher named Williams, and they soon succeeded in producing an exodus fever among the negroes, and it is said that by levying fees they made the excitement a source of handsome profit. Meetings were held in various sections and inflammatory speeches were made by Perry and others. Indiana was pictured as a perfect paradise for colored emigrants. They were promised plenty of work and wages—from $15 to $20 per month and board—good schools with the whites, and lands at from $1 to $3 an acre. In connection with these promises and delusions the more ignorant of the race were made to believe that all sorts of imaginary wrongs were being practised upon them here. It was told them, for instance, that they could not here get credit at the stores, while in Indiana it would be readily accorded them. Their worst fears, passions and prejudices were worked upon. They were told by some that if they remained here, should the democrats elect the next president, they would be thrust back into slavery and other similar nonsense. The negro is of a decided migratory disposition, and while many of those who have gone didn't know whether Indiana was a state, a county or a city, yet the very idea of a grand excursion infatuated them so that they disposed of their little effects for a mere trifle and recklessly started out on their journey. As for the cause of their exodus, there is none. The white people here generally regret it and deprecate the departure of the negroes from North Carolina. The farmers in particular are laboring under considerable uncertainty as to their future crop arrangements. All admit much improved within a few years. The industrious negroes find no trouble in leasing good lands for farming purposes, and on the most favorable terms. This class of people are very much sought after by landowners, and are gladly supplied by the landlord with teams, implements and provisions at most reasonable prices, to be paid for out of the crops in yearly installments. The negroes are perfectly secure in their civil rights, and, while some of the whites may have prejudices, the more intelligent masses form a strong conservative element, and the negro is sure of protection. The state has provided the same educational facilities for the colored as for the white children, the races being separately educated. The colored schools generally are well patronized, even by adults, and the children make rapid progress. The industrial state fair of the colored people, held at Raleigh last month, was the first way of the kind ever

The Constitution.

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ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 25, 1879

No CONSTITUTION to-morrow. This announcement is only made on the great festival-day of the Christian world. We are sure none of our readers, whom we have faithfully tried to serve during the past year, will begrudge us one holiday a year.

THE fusionists of Maine are also holding meetings, it being a very cheap game that both sides can play at. All such meetings do not count for much; but if the Mulligan Guards commit one act that is contrary to the laws of Maine, there will be fun, sure enough. Governor Garcelon is not the right kind of a man to trifle with. He has a bad eye for General Jim and his blackguards.

GENERAL GOUGH is advancing towards Cabul with a force that is not very large for an aggressive movement in the heart of a difficult country filled with bitter foes. At the latest accounts heavy cannonading was heard from the neighborhood of Cabul. This may have come from General Roberts's guns, as a diversion to aid General Gough to form a junction with the army shut up in cantonments. The two armies have kept up a correspondence through the heliostat—which is simply a mirror, supported on a portable frame, and turned by hand or clock-work. Let us hope, nevertheless, that if it will reflect his rays in a certain direction. A code of heliostatic signals is now regularly taught to British officers. Several times during the operations in South Africa communication by the flashes reflected from the mirror was made over a space of fifty miles distance, between separated bodies of troops; and the instrument has now been turned to advantage in the Afghan campaign.

The Garcelon Cup.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean advises the people of Maine "to stand squarely up and demand their rights." It goes on to say that "the offense is one of those outrages for which the law seems to afford no remedy, and if acquiesced in now, it may be repeated not only in Maine, but in other states, until the people's choice will cut no figure in the people's government." The law affords no remedy, because Governor Garcelon has carefully—perhaps, too carefully—observed the letter of the law. If he has violated the laws of his state in any particular or in any given case, neither the Inter-Ocean nor the Blaine mob, has discovered it—at least, they have not furnished the public with "a bill of items." Until they do show wherein the governor has violated the laws of the state, their denunciations will be regarded as very harmless political thunder.

The attention of our Chicago contemporary is also called to the fact that the Maine case stands at the foot of a docket that is crowded with cases of elections carried by fraud or decided by returning boards. These cases, like the one in Maine, can only be heard before the tribunal of public opinion, although, unlike the Maine case, the letter as well as the spirit of the law was violated in nearly every instance. The people's choice in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina cut no figure in 1876, and yet the Inter-Ocean uttered no threat of defiance, no appeal against an outrage for which the law afforded no remedy. The Maine case should serve to remind the Inter-Ocean that there is a docket full of fraudulent election cases, and that there is no sense or propriety in beginning at the heel of that docket. Two wrongs do not, it is true, make a right; but there are communities more aggrieved, politically speaking, than the people of Maine. As long as a citizen fills the chief office to which another was elected, it would be best in those who uphold the aforesaid citizen, to say very little about a political outrage in Maine, or anywhere else in this country. They should turn their attention to foreign lands.

By Rail to Eldorado.

We are very aptly reminded by an interesting interview with Colonel W. P. Price, which appears elsewhere this morning, that in our enthusiasm over the great railroads that are stretching towards Atlanta, we must not forget the little branch roads that are tending the same way. After all we are not sure but that these little roads are our best friends. The great lines are pushed forward to our city from some other great city that hopes to win our trade, divide our dominion and compete with us for much of what we already have. They come to us driven by a necessity that is foreign to our needs and inspired with the hope of winning for themselves more trade than they bring to us. The little branch roads, however, have no such ambition. They start from an humble town or village inaccessible to other roads, and they put out their little rails and make for Atlanta. They have only one object, and that is to reach the city with their produce and have a market in which to purchase their supplies at something like first cost. The territory through which their line runs is made tributary to the city towards which it tends. There is no great rival at the other end of the road pulling the trade away from us. Everything drifts to us just as naturally as water runs down hill.

There are many reasons why we should hail the building of the Dahlonega road with congratulations. It is to penetrate a section that has been more than any other section of Georgia impenetrable and inaccessible. It is almost a terra incognita to the most of us. It has been said that in large tracts of this mountainous reigion it would not pay to haul the corn grown in the vallies to market—that the cost of carriage would more than exhaust the price that the corn would command in market. For this reason many of the farmers are driven into the distillation of their corn into whisky, and the oppressive tax has made this process of distilling illicit. We feel sure that if a reasonable market could be found for the crops as they were grown the most of this lawless business would cease. We have too great hopes that the section developed by the railroad would become in time a fine stock country, and would be to Georgia and the Carolinas what East Tennessee has long been. There is no reason why it should not be. The development of the mining interests is too patent to talk about. Once place the rich mines of that section within easy reach of the mint and there is no computing the rapidity with which they would increase and open up. There is one thing certain. The gold mines of Georgia can yield $10,000,000 of bullion every year for twenty years without becoming exhausted. They now yield only $1,000,000 per annum. Anything that tend to push them up to their full capacity will be welcomed by our people as one of the most essential elements of progress in Georgia.

Christmas Time.

There would be no reason, were the times ever so dull, why THE CONSTITUTION should not turn aside from the hurly-burly of ordinary newspaper discussion to wish its readers and friends a merry Christmas. With the tide of prosperity turning in this direction, and with all the prospects fair for the future, Christmas promises to be merry enough whether or no we make formal expression of the wish; nevertheless, it is a good old custom—hearty and friendly—and we follow it, not formally, but gladly and cordially. To us who are old enough to be filled with reverence and affection for the past, such greetings savor somewhat of a blessing—of such poor blessing as man can bestow upon his brother. A merry Christmas! Would that ours could be borne far and wide upon the gentle winds to all the homes in the land! Would that it might hover over every hearthstone with all the graciousness of a benediction! In the olden times, to which we all fondly turn as the years lengthen out behind us, it was the custom of the little children to pass from house to house singing the Christmas carols. Our children, like ourselves, unhappily, have become far too practical for that, and except in the remote country settlements their sweet young voices are no longer lifted up in song. Let us hope, nevertheless, that if the song is not upon their lips this blessed day, it is in their happy hearts.

A merry Christmas! And yet, it should be borne in mind by those whom fortune hath favored, that in many a home only the wand of charity can conjure up even the ghost of charity. There are homes in this prosperous land of ours—homes here in the comfortable city of Atlanta—where Santa Claus never distributes his gifts. Many little ones awake this morning to find that the good St. Nicholas is not as generous as he has been represented to be, and who shall endeavor to explain to them why it is that he loves to lavish his gifts upon the children of the rich, and passes by the children of the poor? Once upon a time, more than a thousand years ago, a star stood in the east one Christmas night, and the wise men who saw it followed where it led until they came upon a babe in a manger—a little child whose mother was so poor that she was compelled to shelter herself in a stable; and yet this child was the great Lord of all—the blessed Saviour. There is still a legend in the east which tells of how, when His birthnight comes He descends from the glory of Heaven and passes out over the earth, from city to city and from house to house, bending over the little ones as they sleep, and giving them His benediction as once He gave it in Galilee. Can this beautiful legend be no more than the dream of some oriental poet? Perhaps if we who are comfortable contrive to bring the Christmas of charity to some desolate childish heart to-day—perhaps if we minister to the happiness of some lonely little one—the gracious Presence whose movements are chronicled in the eastern legend will not forget to lean above us with a precious benediction when we grow tired even of the happiness of life.

Well, well—at least the boy with the tin-horn is happy; happier than the poor woman who carries a mackrel home for dinner as the uttermost and most expensive luxury she can afford to buy; and the little children on the streets are happy. It is worth while to pause upon the crossings and watch their pretty antics, their delightfully unconscious capers. Here is life, and innocence, and mirth for you. The birds that twitter in the spring-time are not more blithe, the breezes that whirl the dust and smoke away are not more abandoned to freedom than they. A few more merry Christmases and they will be standing in our places watching the procession of their own youngsters as it files gayly by blowing its tin-horns, beating its small drums, waiving its silken banners, and firing its toy cannon. Perhaps they will not be able to extract quite as much happiness and mirth from the Christmases to come as they do from the Christmas that is here. But why not? Why should there not be old boys and girls as well as young girls and boys? It is false pride, we warn you! Nothing else! Simply and solely false pride!

For our part, we are free to confess that nothing but a proper sense of decorum prevents us from flinging our hat under a dray, snatching a tin-horn from the hands of a careless urchin and blowing such a blast as was perhaps never heard even by the most venerable policeman on the Atlanta force. And it isn't our sense of decorum that prevents us, either: it is other people's decorum we are afraid of outraging. Bless you! there is no decorum in THE CONSTITUTION editorii rooms on such a day as this. The Political Professor, who is engineering the country through the dangers of sectionalism and warning the ambitious democratic financiers not to smash things by tampering with the greenbacks, can caper as nimbly as the best of them, and we believe, if one of our commencement orators were to issue a challenge to that effect, that the Editorial Presence itself would skip down from its anti-sciatic chair and make a brief but fierce attack upon the joyous movement technically known as the pigeon-wing. These are among the reasons, apart from a decent respect for editorial custom, why THE CONSTITUTION is so eager to see a merry Christmas distributed equally among old and young, rich and poor. It would be a pity if those who have left childhood behind had also lost the faculty of becoming a child again with the children, and if there is ever a time when manhood and old age can afford to renew their frolics, that time is to-day.

Intent upon some such mission as this, the busy hands that are engaged in making THE CONSTITUTION will have a brief season of rest to-day. If they cannot renew their youth, at least they can contribute somewhat to the general fund of merriment afloat, and to do this they must have leisure. In order, therefore, that mince pies may be properly digested and the general hilarity be sustained by the presence of THE CONSTITUTION delegation, no paper will be issued to-morrow. We cannot better inaugurate the day than by wishing one and all a merry Christmas.

MR. BLAINE says he's full of indignation. He has probably caught a passing glimpse of Mulligan lately.

EDITOR MEDILL says that when a democrat contests a seat of a republican in the house, the fact that the latter ought to be ousted "is in strict accordance with modern "democratic methods." Likewise with republican precedent.

THERE will be six eclipses next year, not counting Blaine's.

THE Boston Post tells of a wildcat that was jumping from rock to rock near Thomasville in this state. As it is about seven miles between rocks in the neighborhood of Thomasville, the natural inference is that the cat was an awful jumper.

IN Michigan when a man commits murder, he is convicted for life and then pardoned out. It is better so than if he should escape altogether.

OLIVE LOGAN is only fifty-one years old. This is why we admire Olive. No one but a traveled woman could be born in 1869, and be only fifty-one in 1880.

YOUR ear, Mr. Voorhees. Let the Exodus go on. This is one form of substantial recuperation.

MR. BLAINE says that in fifty-nine years during which annual elections have been held in Maine there have not been as many fatal defects in the returns as in this one year. This shows at what a lively rate the republicans went about their frauds in 1879.

KELLOGG will have leisure to prepare his valedictory during the holidays.

THE Utica Herald, edited by ex-Congressman Roberts, of New York, has put on an entirely new dress, and looks as gay as a school-girl with a pink ribbon in her hair and red stockings. The Herald is very republican in its politics, but its editor is not afraid to do what he believes to be justice. In other words there is a tone of manliness and sincerity in what he writes that is an exceedingly attractive feature of his journal. The Herald is also a good newspaper.

WALT WHITMAN is in St. Louis too ill to travel. His late poem on Grant was a regular paralyzer.

CAN'T some excuse for bringing the Louisiana witness to the front be invented? Republican editors can learn a good lesson from these honest, simple-minded creatures.

THE Ohio republicans don't want Mr. Blaine to be president. As usual, the Ohio people will get their wishes. Somehow they seem to be always in luck.

IF you want to get rid of the English sparrow, domesticate a bee-martin.

WE believe THE CONSTITUTION was the first newspaper in the country to call attention to the fact that the leading and most attractive feature of Philadelphia journalism is its herculean affability. Colonel McClure started in as a reformer, but he quickly succumbed to Colonel Forney's side-whiskers. It is this trait that has compelled the Hon. G. Washington Childs, A. M., to write poetry for the masses.

SINCE the Oneida community has adopted monogamy, some of the irresponsible paragraphers are advocating a similar reform in Brooklyn.

Is there anything else Blaine can do better than carry on a campaign in Maine? Really, the man appears to have been out of his element.

MR. JOHN A. COCKERILL, formerly of the Baltimore Gazette, is already snugly fixed in the editorial rooms of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, ready to defend the proportions of the foot of the average girl of that city. In a word, he has plunged headforemost into the arduous duties of a St. Louis journalist. We are confident, however, that his cosmopolitan instincts will make his ultimate triumph certain.

How do the monometalists know that the silver moon is full weight?

MR. EVARTS and the symmetrical administration at his back are so anxious to defend the stealing in the Hong Kong consulate they have forgotten that there is a yawning hole in the English mission. How would Bill Chandler fit this diplomatic cavern?

Dem people would have to consult a glossary of profane language in order to understand the conversation of a Maine republican. Our politics are rapidly becoming demoralized.

MR. SEYMOUR has again been interviewed and has again declined to be a candidate for president. Mr. Sherman and the money-power are, in the meantime, putting in some very hot and strong licks for Mr. Bayard. Briefly, the political situation is growing in interest.

KEARNEY is in favor of Thurman for president. Hasn't Thurman had trouble enough already?

THE Hon. William E. Chandler will probably regret to learn that the Manchester Union is one of the best and brightest democratic papers in the republic. Of late luck seems to be against Bill.

AN Ohio man fell in a well in Florida the other day. As a matter of course he was an orifice seeker.

THE Indiana people are preparing to bull doze the poor negro immigrants who are sent to that state by the republicans. This looks bad to begin with. However, the north must look after her own outrages.

THE republicans now explain that they didn't propose to inaugurate a grand free-for-all stealing match when they commissioned Mr. Hayes. Really, Mr. Blaine and his friends ought to have spoken sooner.

DON CAMERON was elected chairman of the republican committee because, among other things, he is John Sherman's nephew-in-law. Nobody would claim Bill Chandler, even as a first cousin, and consequently he was left out in the cold. A man must be well qualified in order to get office in this country.

UNCLE REMUS'S FOLK-LORE.

The Cunning Fox is Again Victimized.

VII.

When "Miss Sally's" little boy went to Uncle Remus the next night to hear the conclusion of the adventure in which the Rabbit made a riding-horse of the Fox to the great enjoyment and gratification of Miss Meadows and the girls, he found the old man in a bad humor.

"I ain't tellin' no tales ter bad chilluns," said Uncle Remus, curtly.

"But, Uncle Remus, I ain't bad," said the little boy, plaintively.

"Who dat chunkin' dem chickens dis mawnin'? Who dat knockin' out fokes's eyes wid dat Yallerhammer sling des 'fo' dinner? Who dat sickin' dat pinter puppy after my pig? Who dat rattlin' my ingun sets? Who dat flingin' rocks on top er my house, w'ich a little mo' en one un um would er drapt spang on my head?"

"Well, now, Uncle Remus, I didn't go to do it. I won't do so any more. Please, Uncle Remus. If you will tell me, I'll run in the house and bring you some tea-cakes."

"Seein's better'n hearin' tell un um," replied the old man, the severity of his countenance relaxing into a smile; but the little boy darted out and in a few minutes came running back with his pockets full and his hands full.

"I lay yo' mammy 'll 'spishun dat de rats' stummucks is widenin' in dis naberhood, w'en she come fer ter count up 'er cakes," said Uncle Remus with a chuckle. "Deze," he continued, dividing the cakes into two equal parts, "dese I'll tackle now, en dese I'll lay by fer Sunday.

"Lemme see. I mos' dis'member whar'outs Brer Fox en Brer Rabbit wuz."

"The rabbit rode the fox to Miss Meadows, and hitched him to the horse-rack," said the little boy.

"Wy co'se he did," said Uncle Remus. "Co'se he did. Well' Brer Rabbit rid Brer Fox up, he did, en tied 'im to de rack, en den sot out in de peanzer wid de gals smokin' er his seegyar wid mo' proudness dan wat you mos' ever see. Dey talk, en dey sing, and dey play on de peanner, de gals did, twell bimeby hit come time fer Brer Rabbit fer to be gwine, en he tell um all good-bye, en strut out to de hoss-rack same's ef he wuz de king er de patter-rollers, en den he mounted Brer Fox and rid off.

"Brer Fox ain't sayin' nuthin 'tall. He des rack off en keep his mouf shet, en Brer Rabbit know'd der wuz bluuss cookin' up fer him, en he feel mons'us skittish. Brer Fox amble on twel he got in de long lane outer sight er Miss Meadows's house, en den he turn loose, he did. He rip en he r'ar en he cuss en he swar; he short en he cavort."

"What was he doing that for, Uncle Remus?" the little boy inquired.

"He wuz tryin' fer ter fling Brer Rabbit, bless yo' soul! But he des might ez well er rastled wid his own shadder. Eve'y time he hump hisse'f Brer Rabbit slap de spurrers in 'im, en dar dey had it up en down. Brer Fox fa'rly to' up de groun', he did, en he jump so high en he jump so quick dat he mighty nigh snatch his own tail off. Dey kep' on gwine on dis way twell bimeby Brer Fox lay down en roll over, he did, en dis sorter onsettle Brer Rabbit, but by de time Brer Fox got back on his footses agin, Brer Rabbit wuz gwine thoo de underbrush mo' 'simer dan a race-hoss. Brer Fox he lit out after 'im, he did, en he push Brer Rabbit so close dat it wuz 'bout all he could do fer ter git in a holler tree. Hole too little fer Brer Fox fer ter git in, en he hatter lay down en res' en gedder his mine tergedder.

"While he wuz layin' dar, Mr. Buzzard come floppin' long, en seein' Brer Fox stretch out on de groun', he lit en view de premusses. Den Mr. Buzzard sorter shake his wing, en put his head on one side, en say to hisse'f like, sezee:

"'Brer Fox dead en I so sorry,' sezee.

"'No I ain't dead, nudder,' sez Brer Fox, sezee. 'I got ole man Rabbit pent up in here,' sezee, 'en I'm er gwineter git 'im dis time ef it takes twel Chris'mus,' sezee.

"Den, atter some mo' palaver, Brer Fox make a bargain dat Mr. Buzzard wuzter watch de hole en keep Brer Rabbit dar w'ilst Brer Fox went atter his axe. Den Brer Fox, he lope off, he did, en Mr. Buzzard, he tuck up his stan' at de hole. Bimeby, w'en all got still, Brer Rabbit sorter scramble down close ter de hole, he did, en holler out:

"'Brer Fox! Oh, Brer Fox!'

"Brer Fox done gone, en nobody say nuthin'. Den Brer Rabbit squall out like he wuz mad; sezee:

"'You needn't talk less you wanter', sezee; 'I knows youer dar, en I aint keerin,' sezee, 'I des wanter tell you dat I wish mighty bad Brer Tukkey Buzzard wuz here,' sezee.

"Den Mr. Buzzard try ter talk like Brer Fox:

"'W'at you want wid Mr. Buzzard?' sezee.

"'Oh, nuthin' in 'tickler, 'cep' dere's de fattes' gray squir'l in yer dat ever I see,' sezee, 'en ef Brer Tukkey Buzzard wuz 'roun' he'd be mighty glad fer ter git 'im,' sezee.

"'How Mr. Buzzard gwine ter git 'em?' 'sez de Buzzard, sezee.

"'Well, dars a little hole roun' on de udderside er de tree,' sez Brer Rabbit, sezee, 'en if Brer Tukkey Buzzard wuz here so he could take up his stan' dar, 'sezee, 'I could drive de squir'l out, sezee.

"'Drive 'im out den,' sez Mr. Buzzard, sezee, 'en I'll see dat Brer Tukkey Buzzard gits him,' sezee.

"Den Brer Rabbit kick up a racket like he wer' drivin sumpin' out, en Mr. Buzzard he rush 'roun' fer ter ketch de squir'l, en Brer Rabbit, he, dash out, he did, en he des fly fer home."

At this point, Uncle Remus took one of the tea-cakes, held his head back, opened his mouth, dropped the cake in with a sudden motion, looked at the little boy with an expression of astonishment, and then closed his eyes and begun to chew, mumbling as an accompaniment the plaintive tune of "Don't you Grieve after Me."

The séance was over; but before the little boy went into the "big house," Uncle Remus laid his rough hand tenderly on the child's shoulder and remarked in a confidential tone:

"Honey, you mus' git up soon Chris'mus mawnin en open de do'; kase I'm gwineter bounce in on Marse John en Miss Sally, en holler Chris'mus git' des like I useter endurin' de fahmin' days 'fo' de war, w'en ole Miss wuz 'live. I boun' dey don't'fergit de ole nigger, nudder. W'en you hear me callin' de pigs, honey, you des hop up en onfassen de do'. I lay I'll give Marse John wunner deze yer 'sprize parties."

PLANTATION PROVERBS.

Uncle Remus's Home-Made Philosophy.

BIG possum clime little tree.

DRAM ain't good twel you git it.

LAZY fokes' stummucks don't git tired.

RHEUMATIZ don't he'p at de log-rollin.

MOLE don't see w'at his neighbor doin'.

SAVE de pacin' mar' fer Sunday.

DON'T rain eve'y time de pig squeal.

CROW en corn can't grow in de same field.

TATTLIN 'oman can't make de bread rise.

RAILS split 'fo' bre'kfus' 'll season de dinner.

DEM wa't knows too much sleeps under de ash-hopper.

Ef you wanter see yo' own sins, clean up a new groun'.

HOG dunno w'ich part un 'im'll season de turnip salad.

HIT'S a blessin' de w'ite sow don't shake de plum-tree.

WINTER grape sour, whedder you kin reach 'im er not.

SOME niggers mighty smart, but dey can't drive de pidgins ter dere roos'.

YOU may know de way, but better keep yo' eyes on de seven stairs.

MIGHTY po' bee dat don't make mo' honey dan he want.

ALL de buzzards in de country 'll come ter de gray mule's funer'l.

KWISHINS on mule's foots done gone out er fashun.

IN GENERAL.

—The legislatures of twenty-one states meet this winter.

—The name of Leadville ought to be changed to Lynchburg.

—E. A. Sothern will finish out his season in Canada. He is now in New York.

—"My children," says Sarah Bernhardt, "your mother can go no farther in this business."

—Young man, get ready for osculatory performances under the mistletoe bough! Christmas has come.

—A servant of President Grevy, of France, who was addicted to drink, recently committed suicide by hanging himself in his bedroom.

—"How long shall girls be courted?" asks an English newspaper. No later than two o'clock in the morning, we think, excepting when it rains.

—Mr. W. W. Corcoran's eighty-first birthday, which occurs shortly after Christmas, is to be celebrated at the Louise home, and the event is anticipated with much pleasure.

—Of 6,000 camels which started with the Russian expedition against the Turcomans only 300 survived at last accounts, and these were so reduced that they were regarded as sure to perish.

—It is glibly stated that Governor Garcelon and his council threw out only republican returns and found no defects in those from democratic towns. This is false. Take the one instance of Penobscot county. The returns from eight towns in this county were found defective. Of these eight towns, five gave democratic majorities and three gave republican majorities. There were thrown out in this county 708 democratic votes and only 634 republican.

—There is not much of the dandy about Mr. Gladstone. Last session it came to pass that he appeared in parliament with a white hat, a blue neck-tie, a pair of really well-made trowsers and one lavender kid glove. He was never seen with more than the one glove; he had probably dropped the other, after being carefully dressed at home and sent off to the house. His appearance created a great sensation, and he maintained the disguise for nearly a week. Then he gladly got rid of the new clothes and returned to the familiar garments, which date back "a many years ago."

—Tom Keogh, the secretary of the republican national committee, is a Wisconsin man by origin but went to North Carolina soon after the war and became chairman of the republican executive committee of that state. As head of what is known as the "Greensboro ring" he procured the nomination of Judge Settle for governor in 1876, and would have elected him but for a serious lack of votes. He is a strong Grant man, of course—probable for Grant and Settle—and is expected to whoop up the third term boom at the south.

—Three cheers for old December!
Month of Christmas trees and toys,
Hanging up a million stockings,
For a million girls and boys.
Jolly, laughing, kind old fellow,
Loved by all the world became
Sleigh he sends and team of reindeers
For the gray-beard, Santa Claus.
Santa Claus and old December—
Hip! hurrah! cheer heartily!
And for merry, merry Christmas,
Three more cheers, and three times three!
—Madge Elliott in Baldwin's Monthly.

—The Right Reverend G. T. Bedell, bishop of the diocese of Ohio, of which the diocese of southern Ohio formerly was a part, has printed in the Standard of the Cross the following: "Two cases have occurred within one week where clergymen have unwittingly married persons unscripturally divorced. In neither case was there any suspicion on the clergyman's mind as to the fact, nor any ground for creating a suspicion. It seems proper, therefore, that I should advise the clergy that when called to officiate at marriages, they should invariably ask a question which may satisfy them that neither party is already married. That such a question should be necessary is a deplorable proof of the demoralization of the community in respect to the sacredness of the tie that binds husband and wife in the sight of God."—Cincinnati Gazette.

—The kingdom of Greece has, since its liberation from the Turkish yoke, progressed surprisingly in respect to population. According to a report recently published by the statistical bureau in Athens, the population of the country numbered 650,000 in 1833; 1,457,894 in 1869, and 1,900,000 in 1879; that is, it has been tripled in less than fifty years. In 1863, the Ionian islands, with 240,000 inhabitants, were incorporated with the kingdom, but with the exception of this one mechanical addition to the population, the increase is due to the vitality of the nation. Others figures from the same report also show the vigor of the development. Athens had only 12,000 inhabitants in 1833; it has now 80,000. Patras, the principal city of the Peloponnesus, had only 8,000; it has now 34,200; and Piræus, which has now 21,000 inhabitants, did not exist at all in 1833.

The Misfortune of Georgia.

New York Evening Mail, rep.

"There is not half of the area of Georgia in cultivation to-day, and of the part cultivated not one-fifth part is being cultivated to its limits. What Georgia needs is men—men who are willing to work." These are the words of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, one of the livest and most responsible papers of the south. The testimony which General Sherman bore to the salubrity of the climate of Georgia and the fertility of its soil confirms the opinions of all who are acquainted with that section of the country, and the statements of its leading citizens. Yet the perversity of men's dispositions, the illogical current of events and the "pure cussedness" of people who do not know when they are well off have led many of the inhabitants to that well-timbered and well-watered state to emigrate toward the northwest, imagining that they can better their condition. Georgia would have recovered by this time from the enervating effects of the war, if her sons, who ought to stand by her and work for her commercial and agricultural rehabilitation, had not deserted and were not constantly deserting her. This CONSTITUTION is blinded by its political animus to the real sentiment of the north, and accuses us of wishing her emasculation. There could not be a greater mistake. We know that Georgia offers, in her rich and unoccupied land, a most promising field for all who choose to go there. We know that the west is acquiring men fast enough. We desire that the south should prosper. We wish to see Georgia regain the position to which her peculiar advantages entitle her. We urge men who are crowded out at the north, who are looking for new homes, to look towards Georgia and give her a fair show with the western and other southern states. They may distrust Georgians' vaunts of their state's excellence, but they cannot doubt General Sherman's sincerity, and he says that no more inviting, no surer, land is to be found, and he knows what he is talking about. Those who want as abundant opportunities as, and a milder atmosphere than, the west offers, can do no better than to go to Georgia, and we believe that those who are there might better stay there.

The Maine Imbroglio.

New York Evening Express.

Governor Garcelon has put his foot through Blaine's "boom." And that is the reason the latter roars him so loudly.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

It is simply beautiful to read Blaine's philippics against horrid fraud. It is always a moving spectacle when chickens come home to roost.

Washington Post.

If General Blaine should succeed in getting up a real war in Maine he would have to make a new contract with his substitute. He should think of this before he allows himself to go too far.

Washington Post.

Republicans and war democrats were emphatic in their denunciation of Mr. Buchanan because he didn't crush the rebellion in its incipient stages. If Governor Garcelon is wise he will not lay himself open to a similar accusation.

Washington Post.

As near as we can diagnose the radical position it is this: It is proper to count out a democratic president, in violation of the law and by the aid of forgery and perjury, but it is an infamous outrage to count out an alleged republican legislature in strict conformity with all the requirements of law.

Philadelphia Times.

Wednesday was a black day for Blaine. The democrats and greenbackers stole his state from him while Cameron was stealing the national organization of the party for Grant. Forty or fifty such days would probably interest Blaine in the volume recently issued, entitled "Is Life Worth Living?"

Incineration in Capital Cases.

Baltimore American.

When a friendless criminal dies upon the scaffold it is strongly suspected that his body generally reaches the dissecting table; but it sometimes happens that the convict is of a family who, while feeling all the shame of his end, are yet moved by the ties of blood to afford him a decent sepulture. Yet even in such a case the relatives coming in the next generation must be keenly susceptible to the shadow cast upon the name by the fate of the convict, and they have not had that personal contact or remembrance of him out of which sprung the impassionate impulse that gave him a grave in a respectable burial-ground. The rumor that it was the corpse of Andrew Tracy, recently hanged at Smithport, Penn., for the murder of his girl cousin, which was cremated in Dr. LeMoyne's furnace, prompts the thought that, whether the report is true or not, the relatives of a man who has suffered capital punishment could not do better with his remains than give them to incineration, instead of leaving a mound and a headstone to be a reproach to the kin of succeeding generations.

Let Matters Stand as they Are.

St. Louis Republican.

Congress has adjourned, and the members gone home to spend the holidays. There will be peace and quiet in Washington, therefore, till the beginning of the new year. The two houses adjourned without taking any action on the several financial measures brought before them. If there is to be a reconsideration of the money question it will come in the dull, cheerless days of January, a time when people are naturally averse to changes and inclined to let well enough alone. Senator Bayard is reported to have expressed the confident belief that his bill to de-legal-tenderize the greenbacks will pass the senate, and the eastern republican journals are pressing him to urge it on the attention of that body. But it is probable that the Delaware senator will meet with a disappointment. The strong point in the position of those who are hostile to the Bayard bill and kindred measures emanating from that source is their contentment with the present condition. The country is prosperous, the money is good and not too abundant, and why, they ask, should congress go wholesale into an unsettlement of the matter?

Beef Tea for the Bloods.

Springfield Republican.

The approach of new year's day revives in cities where new year's calls are made the periodical discussion about providing wine for callers. St. Louis is a place much given to calling January 1, and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has interviewed "leading society ladies" on the subject to find them unanimously opposed to the presence of wine at new year's receptions. St. Louis is a good place in which to carry out such a reform, as the lists of people who "receive" there new year's day usually fill from eight to ten columns in fine type, society in St. Louis being apparently bounded by the city directory. In general, though the country so far as there has been a change in this respect, it has been toward a less frequent use of wine on such occasions. Bouillon, beef tea, has had something to do with it by supplying a simple stimulant, and public sentiment more.

Mob-Law.

Columbus Enquirer.

Let us have no more instances of lynching anywhere. Have faith in law, establish a healthy public opinion, believe that justice will be administered by juries, talk to that effect, have good men to compose them, and few of the guilty will escape.

Columbus Times.

We say to our people, in all earnestness, that they must keep their hands clean of blood, as they would have others punished whose hands are red. Columbus cannot tolerate mobs, and those who would participate in such lawlessness must not expect any favors from her people.

The Wily Redskin.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

The wily red man knows that the easiest and quickest way to secure considerate and generous treatment from the government is to go on the war-path. The Utes are nobody's fools.

The Sherman Boom.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If the Sherman boom were called upon to stand and unfold itself, it would reveal a slim array of government officials trying to make a noise in the world. Only this and nothing more.

The Mystery Cleared Up.

Philadelphia Record.

The mystery relating to the latest cremation in the Le Moyne furnace has been cleared up. All of the alleged presidential candidates are present or accounted for.

Georgia's Governor.

Boston Globe.

Georgia wants to bet a bale of cotton against a bag of wheat that she has the handsomest governor in America.

Christmas Carol.

Springfield Republican.

Our walls are wreathed will trailing pine,
And hemlock boughs are leaning
Dark where the blood red berries shine,
With leaves of autumn's gleaning.
Yet O! how pale the summer's pride,
How barren field and fallow,—
For why? the year must be so wide,
And summer still so narrow!

Our chimneys glow with generous heat,
And all our lamps are burning,—
We list the music soft and sweet,
With dance and song returning:
Yet O! the vaster dark outside,—
How cold and dumb with sorrow!
For still the world must be so wide,
And joy, alas! so narrow.

Our home throws wide its doors to-night,
Our threshold laughs with greeting;
With clasp as warm as I step as light
The old-time friends are meeting;
Yet O! the few who stand aside,
Bowed down by hopeless sorrow,
And weep that hearts should be so wide,
And love, alas! so narrow!

Nay, farther press the strong desire,
The questioning, swift yet tender,
And lifted ever strangely higher,
Divine a holier splendor:
On Christmas day, whate'er betide,
We have no room for sorrow,
For though man's need be e'er so wide,
God's help grows never narrow!

ELAINE GOODALE.

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

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FERTILIZERS.

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"After a practice of 25 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. R. Osgood, New York, says:

"I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never found any medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are as good as represented."

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

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LOTTERIES.

LASL

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION. CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1880—116th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been recieved by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$50,000
1 Capital Prize		20,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
10 Prizes of 500		5,000
100 Prizes of 100		10,000
200 Prizes of 50		10,000
500 Prizes of 20		10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1897 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible correspondents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders, by express or mail addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La., or same Person at

No. 319 Broadway, New York,

or P. O. Box No. 184, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 30d dec8—&wsiw top col ex r m

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky AND FAIREST IN THE WORLD.

15th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO

At Mercantile Library, in the city of Louisville on DECEMBER 15th, 1879.

THESE DRAWINGS ARE AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY (all fraudulent advertisements or other lottery companies who claim the sole ownership, or that they are "chartered by Kentucky," to the contrary, notwithstanding), OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXPRESTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT STATE OFFICIALS.

Every ticket holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes 500 each		10,000
100 Prizes 100 each		10,000
200 Prizes 50 each		10,000
500 Prizes 20 each		10,000
1000 Prizes 10 each		10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes		2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "		1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "		900
1960 Prizes		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by bank draft or express.

Orders of $5 and upward by express, can be sent at our expense.

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket holders.

For tickets and information address only T. J. CONLEY, Secretary, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Ga.

30d dec2—d&w tues thurs sat&wky5w

CURATINE

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

A VEGETABLE MEDICINE FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER & KIDNEYS.

A medicinal combination of vegetable extracts combining in one preparation the curative power for the evils which produce all diseases of the Blood, the Liver, the Kidneys. It harmonizes in action and thorough in its effect. It is unexcelled for the cure of all Blood Diseases such as Scrofula, Tumors, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Mercurial Poisoning, also Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bad Digestion, Sour Stomach, Kidney Diseases, &c.

CURATINE, For Liver Complaints.

CURATINE, For Kidney Diseases.

CURATINE, For Rheumatism.

CURATINE, For Scrofula Diseases.

CURATINE, For Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, etc.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

CURATINE, THE BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, Md.

30 nov12—aly eow sat tues thurs&wkly nxt r d m

A FORTUNE QUICKLY MADE.

MONEY has been made more rapidly within the last few months in Wall St. than at any period since 1873. Immense profits have been realized from small investments. The following anidavit explains itself:

Personally appeared before me George A. Payne, of the W. 40th St. New York City, to me well known, who being duly sworn says that on an investment of $675 (six hundred and seventy-five dollars) made by him on the 20th day of May last, and by the sale of two weeks, I had received in profits the sum of $970.53.

Signed, GEO. A. PAYNE.

Sworn to before me this 23d September, 1879.

J. M. BENNETT, Notary Public, N. Y. City and County of New York.

Thatcher, Belmont & Co. are now receiving subscriptions on their 1 per cent. fourth in their concentration of capital, wherein a number of small sums of from $10 and upwards are aggregated and stocks operated. Latest Wall street information sent free upon application by

THATCHER, BELMONT & CO. Bankers,

P. O. Box 1264, 64 and 66 Broad Street, New York City.

576 nov23—d&m sat tues thur &wkly5w

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If your are suffering from poor health, or languishing in bed or lounges, take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are a minister and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your every day duties; or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating,

Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

Try Hop Couch Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail, Atlanta, Ga.

362 jan21 dly tues thurs sat & wky nxt read mat

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Captain John W. Ellis, of Crawford county, is dead.

—The argument in the railroad tax injunction case in Macon will probably be concluded to-day.

—A. M. Bazemore, of Crawford county, stabbed a Mr. Joe Irby, formerly of Macon, breaking the knife-blade in Irby's body. The affray occurred at a dance in Knoxville.

—A Cartersville lady subscribes for THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION and the Southern Cultivator, for the purpose, as she says, of sending them to her husband as a Christmas present. It is not only a timely present, but it is one which will last all the year.

—Our Albany correspondent informs us of the death of Judge Peter J. Strozier, which occurred at his home in that city on the 22d, after a short illness. Judge Strozier was in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Irwins neighborhood in Wilkes county, and was of German descent. His advantages in early life were few, but he made the most of them. He studied law with General Toombs, and after his admission to the bar removed to Albany where he has lived and practised his profession ever since. He was a most successful advocate, and accumulated a competency the most of which was swept away by the war. In politics, he was an old line Clay whig, and to these principles he clung to the last. He was elected to the state senate from the Albany district in 1845, and served his constituents faithfully. In 1867 he ran for judge of the superior court and received a plurality of the votes cast over his competitors, Judge Allen and Judge D. A. Vason. Not having a majority, Judge Vason was appointed by Governor Jenkins. In 1870, Judge Strozier was appointed judge of the Albany circuit by Governor Bullock, and served acceptably during his term of four years. Judge Strozier was a gentleman of most generous impulses, and was universally liked and esteemed.

—Macon Telegraph: A few days since a little infant with blue eyes, a wee little girl, was brought to the office of Captain J. A. McManus, the ordinary, by a female, who stated that the mother, who was unknown to her, had a week or so before left the baby with her while she took a short trip out of the city. Since then nothing has been heard of the mother, and the child remained in her hands and keeping. She stated that she would be glad to get some one to care for the little stranger, as she could notany longer. Judge McManus sent the little one to the county hospital, where it is now being well cared for. To save the county the expense, however of raising the child, some one wishing to take the little girl can do so by making application to J. Emmett Shackleford, the surgeon in charge of the hospital, and all applications will be acted on by the county commissioners. This would be a great kindness on the part of some one. The child is a pretty one, about three months old.

The Political Outlook.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: There is no use in deceiving ourselves. The republican party has been in power for nearly twenty years, and will remain in power, for all time, on the old issues. The people of the north regard the democratic party as identified with opposition to the war, and its results, and in fact as a southern party; and they never will think that it shall get the control of the government. Talk to them about state rights, and they say that means secession and another war. Put "state rights" on one side and "nation" on the other and they rally to "nation," with a big "N," every time, without stopping to consider where it leads them.

Their leaders understand this. They know that a sectional party always prevails in its own section. That as long as they can have for their stock in trade abuse of the south, they are bound to win. An aggressive warfare always succeeds; a defensive one always fails. We have been on the defensive for twenty years and are "done."

As a southern democrat, I am tired of this. It is hurting us. We are under the "ban of the empire," and the mailed hand of the government is crushing us to death. How can we expect a capitalist to come among us, or capital to develop our country, when nothing but abuse of us is heard from every stump, pulpit and press in the north? We can do nothing, say nothing, but our words and actions are misconstrued and turned against us by the grossest lies.

Is there no remedy for this? I think there is. We must hurry the old issues out of sight, and do less sowing over ours.

I have a scheme that I believe will win, and that is to fight sectionalism with sectionalism by forming an alliance with the west. Our strength is in holding the balance of power. Let our leaders in congress go to leaders from the west and ask them what they want, and show them that a combination between the west and south would control congress and the entire government. Let them show those men that the alliance is a natural one, because the two sections have a common grievance against the east, and that grievance is that this government from its foundation has been run in the interest of the east. This is easily shown. High tariffs benefit the east. Fishery bounties and subsidies for the commercial marine, put money in the pockets of the east alone. Even during the civil war, the east got rich by selling shells and other war materials and being government bonds at forty cents and then forced the government to resumption, whereby they got one hundred cents for their bonds. Even the Pacific railroads built by government aid, pretendedly for the benefit of the west, has benefitted the east, by pouring into her lap the vast trade of the Pacific slope and has injured the west by opening up a vast section and thereby rendering her lands and products less valuable. You can't put your finger in act of the government machine that has not worked out for the benefit of the east and against the interest of the west and south. Why, then, should they not make common cause? I think I can make a common platform for them. Here it is:

First plank. The grand western and southern canal. As a set-off for the one hundred millions spent on the Pacific railroad for the benefit of the east, let the west and south demand a similar sum for this canal.

The last report of the comptroller-general of the state of New York shows that the freight on a bushel of corn, from Chicago to New York, is only nine cents, and the whole cost of canal. The freight on corn, from Chicago to Atlanta, is about twenty-seven cents a bushel. Show the people of the west that they could ship their corn, over the proposed canal, at seven cents a bushel, and by that this would make them all rich, and that all that they have to do to get it is to combine with the south, and wouldn't they jump at it?

Second plank. Equalization of the Currency. The present system is a ridiculous outrage. The currency is nearly all massed in the east, and especially in Wall street, and they use this money, made by the government, as if it belonged to them. When the products of the country have to be moved Wall street kindly doles out just enough, by expenses, to the west and south to buy the products, and when these products are shipped to New York the currency follows them back, and there remains until wanted next year for the same process.

In other words, the money is all in the east, and a little of it flutters out, like Noah's dove, and then flutters back with an olive branch. No wonder 60 to 80 of people must sneeze every time Wall street takes snuff. No wonder interest is at 2 per cent per annum in New York when the money is all there. Why, one bank there, with a capital of only $1,500,000, has a deposit of over $15,000,000. No wonder money is so high south and west, when those sections hardly get a sight of it until it is swept back into Wall street. Why, in this city alone about $400 a day, or six months in the year, is shipped back to New York. Is it strange that we have a currency famine every summer? I would propose in this plank of the platform to have the government establishing say, two sub-treasuries in every state and compel them to issue certificates of deposit in sums of, say, $5,000, and then require any other sub-treasury to cash them until, by actual count, if they have the money, and in the meantime make them legal tenders. Then allow the sub-treasurers to deposit the money with any bank that would secure the government as the national bank depositaries do now. This would keep the money among the various states and in the banks, where it could be used for busines operations as now in Wall street. For, of course, nobody would ship money by express when a certificate would answer the same purpose. Besides, making the certificates legal tenders, would expand and contract the currency, as business would require, and would reduce interest, as it would in Wall street. I wish I could give a full view of this idea, but it takes too much space.

Third plank. Down with those high protective tariffs. The west and south believe the consumers, and therefore two cts on this tax, should oppose it, and can defeat it if combined. Free trade and a tariff for revenue only could be the rallying cry, under this plank, and millions would be saved in the item of railroad iron alone.

Fourth plank. No more fishery bounties, nor subsidies for ships, in any way.

This plank is equal to the ounce of justice of every body, except the eastern beneficiaries.

Fifth plank. No more discrimination, by the government, in favor of any of the sections, but equal rights to all and special favors to none.

The might if thought best, be a plank added in favor of removing the capital out west, or any other planks in which the west and south could make common cause. But it may be said that the west would not make this alliance from sectional prejudice. Nonsense. Touch the pocket nerve and the whole people would respond. Let us send our best speakers among them, and show them the immense power this combination would possess, and what could be done for both sections; show them that the south wants to cut loose from the past and help them build up a party that will enrich both sections.

Why, Governor Colquitt, in the few visits he has made north and west has gained a national reputation, and done a grand work towards putting down sectionalism. True, he possesses a more marvellous personal magnetism than any almost, and we don't get him to go again and stump the west, and get others to go, and I do believe it would create a groundswell.

There could not be a more favorable time, either, than now, when the great railroad interests are stretching forth their arms to grasp our trade.

Then let us fling forth the "west and south" banner to the breeze, having inscribed upon its lo'ds—

"The grand western and southern canal,"

"Equalization of the currency,"

"No more high protective tariffs,"

"No more fishery bounties nor ship subsidies,"

"Equal rights and fair play for all sections,"

and nominate some such man as Hendricks or Palmer or Davis or Thurman, and some such man as Colquitt or Lamar for vice-president, and I do believe it would win, and that we would be no longer under the ban. SOUTHRON.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 24, 1879.

The bond and stock market is firm and active at the following quotations:

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... ¼ off | Selling ..... par.

BONDS—

Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W'r'r 7s	107@109
Georgia 6s	108@109	Atlanta City 7s	107@109
Georgia 7s	111@112	Atlanta City 8s	112@114
Ga. 7s gold	111@112	Atlanta 10s	114@116
Georgia 8s	114@115	Augusta City 7s	104@106
So. Car. rails 6s	75@ 80	Sav. City 6s, new	70@ 73
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@112	Macon City	74@ 76
		Columbus City	68@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@112	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	102@103
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Mot & W P R R 1st mortgage	104@106	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	110@112
Atlanta 6s	@100		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R	86@ 88	South Wes R R	99@101
Central R. R	71@ 73	Atlanta St'r't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	112@114		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Noon—Stocks neglected. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.80¾; short $4.83. Governments quiet. State Bonds firm.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Evening.—Money 5@7. Exchange $4.80¾. Governments quiet but steady; new fives 103; four and a half per cents 106½; four per cents 104. State Bonds dull and nominal.

Stocks closed strong and advancing.

N. Y. Central	129¾	Chicago & N. W.	87¾
Erie	41¾	Preferred	103
Lake Shore	103¾	Rock Island	148
Illinois Central	98¾	Western Union	104¾
Pittsburg	106¾		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin ..... $107,824,156 Currency $6,401,484

LONDON, December 24—4:00 p. m.—Consols—Money 97 5-16; account 97 7-16; Erie 42¾.

PARIS, December 24.—4:30 p. m.—Rentes 81f. 25c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 24, 1879.

At the opening of the New York cotton market this morning futures were several points higher and closed quiet and steady, a shade above the opening. Spots are steady at 12½c. Net receipts for four days 135,368 bales; exports 102,764 bales; stock 825,569 bales. The New York cotton exchange closes until Monday, December 29.

The local cotton market has been comparatively quiet to-day. Early in the forenoon trading at the exchange was very fair, but the small fluctuations in the New York market drove off operators. The spot market has been unusually quiet and sales have been limited. Receipts continue very heavy, but owners are disposed to wait for better prices. The total receipts to-day amount to 766 bales, of which 219 bales were received from wagons. The following prices are quoted to-day: Good middlings 12c; middlings 11¾c; low middlings 11¼c; good ordinary 10¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	219
Air Line Railroad	45
Georgia Railroad	117
Central Railroad	199
Western and Atlantic Railroad	189
West Point Railroad	13
Total	766
Receipts previously	82,304
Total	83,070
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	83,319

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments, to-day	119
Shipments previously	69,851
Total	69,970
Stock on hand	13,349

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	766
Receipts same day last year	651
Showing an increase of	115
Receipts since September 1, 1879	83,070
Receipts same time 1878	65,674
Showing an increase of	19,396

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	69,970
Shipments for same time last year	53,998
Showing an increase of	15,972

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	28,445
Same day last year	22,300
Showing an increase of	6,145
Net receipts for four days	135,368
For corresponding days last year	122,800
Showing an increase of	2,568
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	2,938,977
Same time last year	2,468,776
Showing an increase of	493,201

On account of the closing of the New York cotton exchange and the Chicago board of trade until Monday, December 29, the local exchange will in the meantime suspend business, though the doors will be kept open for the benefit of operators.

LIVERPOOL, December 24.—The cotton exchange will close to-night until Monday next; and will also be closed January 1.

TIME.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.
8:30		12 57@12 58	12 70@12 71	12 86@12 90	13 03@13 05	13 22@13 24	13 41@13 43	13 62@13 64	13 78@13 80
Closed quiet		12 56@12 57	12 69@12 70	12 85@12 86	13 02@13 03	13 21@13 22	13 40@13 41	13 61@13 62	13 77@13 78
10:10		12 57@12 58	12 70@12 71	12 86@12 90	13 03@13 05	13 22@13 24	13 41@13 43	13 62@13 64	13 78@13 80
10:40		12 56@12 57	12 69@12 70	12 85@12 86	13 02@13 03	13 21@13 22	13 40@13 41	13 61@13 62	13 77@13 78
10:21		12 57@12 58	12 70@12 71	12 86@12 90	13 03@13 05	13 22@13 24	13 41@13 43	13 62@13 64	13 78@13 80
11:37		12 56@12 57	12 69@12 70	12 85@12 86	13 02@13 03	13 21@13 22	13 40@13 41	13 61@13 62	13 77@13 78
12:36		12 57@12 58	12 70@12 71	12 86@12 90	13 03@13 05	13 22@13 24	13 41@13 43	13 62@13 64	13 78@13 80
12:45		12 56@12 57	12 69@12 70	12 85@12 86	13 02@13 03	13 21@13 22	13 40@13 41	13 61@13 62	13 77@13 78
1:00		12 57@12 58	12 70@12 71	12 86@12 90	13 03@13 05	13 22@13 24	13 41@13 43	13 62@13 64	13 78@13 80
2:00		12 56@12 57	12 69@12 70	12 85@12 86	13 02@13 03	13 21@13 22	13 40@13 41	13 61@13 62	13 77@13 78
3:00		12 57@12 58	12 70@12 71	12 86@12 90	13 03@13 05	13 22@13 24	13 41@13 43	13 62@13 64	13 78@13 80
4:00		12 56@12 57	12 69@12 70	12 85@12 86	13 02@13 03	13 21@13 22	13 40@13 41	13 61@13 62	13 77@13 78

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day.

COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1879.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 24.—Noon—Cotton firm; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 7; sales 10,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 24,000; American 19,000. Additional sales yesterday after regular closing 3,000; futures opened irregular; uplands low middling clause December delivery 6 31-32@6 15-16; December and January delivery 6 15-16@6 31-32; January and February delivery 6 29-32@6 31-32@6 15-16; February and March delivery 6 31-32@6 31-32; March and April delivery 7 1-16@7 1-32; April and May delivery 7 2-32@7 3-32; May and June delivery 7 5-32@7 3-16; June and July delivery 7 7-32@7 1-4; July and August delivery 7 9-32@7 5-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 24—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 15-16; middling Orleans 7 1-16; low middling clause December and January delivery 6 29-32; January and February delivery 6 29-32; February and March delivery 6 15-16; March and April delivery 7 1-32; April and May delivery 7 3-32; May and June delivery 7 5-32; June and July delivery 7 7-32; July and August delivery 7 9-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 24—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December and January delivery 6 29-32; January and February delivery 6 29-32; February and March delivery 6 15-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 24—4:00 p.m.—Futures closed dull but steady.

LIVERPOOL, December 24—4:30 p. m.—Sales of American 8,000 bales; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 7.

LIVERPOOL, December 24—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 7 5-32.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling uplands 12¼; middling Orleans 12¾; sales 305 bales; net receipts 1,290; gross 4,392; consolidated net receipts 24,416; exports to Great Britain 9,628, to France 5,316; to continent 9,472.

GALVESTON, December 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 1,152 bales; gross —; sales 3,772; stock 83,279; exports to Great Britain 3,381; coastwise 3,377.

NORFOLK, December 24.—Cotton steady; middlings 12 3-16; net receipts 4,111 bales; gross —; stock 63,641; sales 871; exports coastwise 8,737.

BALTIMORE, December 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12; net receipts 240 bales; gross 590; sales 140; stock 17,669; exports to Great Britain 922; coastwise 30.

BOSTON, December 24.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12; net receipts 1,140 bales; gross 2,455; sales none; stock 3,723.

WILMINGTON, December 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11 11-16; good ordinary 11 1-16; net receipts 222 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 14,624.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 183 bales; gross 2,681; sales to spinners 501; stock 11,192.

SAVANNAH, December 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 5,013 bales; gross 8,236; sales 3,200; stock 97,330; exports to continent 3,3; coastwise 3,876.

NEW ORLEANS, December 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 7,464 bales; gross 7,566; sales 10,200; stock 289,192; exports coastwise 1,741.

MOBILE, December 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 2,223 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 61,685; exports to France 3,416; coastwise 925.

MEMPHIS, December 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; net receipts 7,601 bales; shipments 3,173; sales 1,650; stock 115,612.

AUGUSTA, December 24.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,329 bales; shipments —; sales 1,116.

CHARLESTON, December 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,179 bales; gross —; sales 400; stock 65,187; exports to continent 1,175; coastwise 2,155.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 24, 1879.

The Chicago board of trade will suspend business until Monday, December 29.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

TIME	WHEAT. JAN.	WHEAT. FEB.	CORN. JAN.	CORN. MAY.	G. R. SIDES. JAN.	G. R. SIDES. FEB.	MESS PORK. JAN.	MESS PORK. FEB.	LARD. JAN.	LARD. FEB.
9 00										
10 00										
11 00										
12 00										
1 00										
2 00										
3 00										
4 00										

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 24.—Flour—Market firm and dull; fancy $8.00; extra family $7.75; family $7.50. Wheat—The Chicago market moved up a fraction to-day, though the market has been steadier. The local market has been more active to-day and transactions at the exchange have been better than for some time. The spot market is firm at unchanged figures: choice Tennessee $1.55; Georgia $1.30@$1.40. Corn—Market quiet at 50@55c. Oats—Market firmer at 40@45c; choice seed 65@75c. Meal—67c. Grits—$4.00.

BALTIMORE, December 24. Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $5.00@$5.50, extra $5.75@$6.25; family $7.25@$7.75; city mills superfine $5.00@$5.50, extra $5.75@$6.25; family $7.25@$7.75; Rio brands $7.50@$8.75; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat, southern quiet and steady; western more active and a shade better; southern red $1.40@$1.45; amber $1.50@$1.55; No. 1 Maryland $1.50@; No. 2 western winter red spot and December $1.52½; January $1.53¾@$1.54; February $1.50¾. Corn, southern steady; western easier and quiet; southern white 63@65; yellow 59@60. Oats easier and very dull; southern 46; western white 46; western mixed 44@45; Pennsylvania 46@47.

NEW YORK, December 25—Flour, southern quiet and steady; common to fair extra $6.15@$6.85; good to choice extra $6.90@$8.50. Wheat ½@1c better with a moderate export demand and fair speculative business; ungraded red $1.31@$1.35@$1.55½; No. 2 do. $1.59½@$1.60; No. 1 do. $1.60; mixed winter $1.56. Corn dull; ungraded 62@65. Oats about ½c lower and very dull; No. 3 at 49. Hops dull and nominal; yearlings 7@10.

CHICAGO, December 24—Flour—nominal. Wheat unsettled and generally higher, closing No. 2 red winter $1.32½; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.32@$1.33; No. 3 do. $1.15. Corn in fair demand, lower at 40¾. Oats steady and in fair demand at 34½.

LOUISVILLE, December 24—Flour quiet; extra $4.50@$4.75; family $5.25@$5.50; A No. 1 $6.00@$6.25; fancy $6.50@$7.50. Wheat firm; red, amber and white $1.30@$1.33. Corn firm; new white 46; mixed 45. Oats steady at 40@43; mixed 41.

NEW ORLEANS, December 24—Flour quiet and firm; superfine $5.50@$5.75; double extra $6.00@$6.12½; high grades $6.75@$7.37½. Corn active and firm at 52. Oats steady at 49.

CINCINNATI, December 24—Flour firm; family $6.20@$6.35; fancy $7.00. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter $1.33@$1.35. Corn firm at 41@45. Oats steady at 40.

ST. LOUIS, December 24—Flour firmer. Wheat better; No. 2 red fall $1.34¼@$1.34¾; No. 3 do. $1.21@$1.25. Corn easier at 36¾. Oats higher at 37½.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, December 24.—Clear Rib Sides—At the opening Chicago reports futures higher, but by the close the market dropped off, showing a loss of several cents. The local spot market is steady at 7¼c. Mess Pork—Chicago closed a fraction lower to-day. Bacon—Market quiet; sugar-cured hams 11@11¾; sides 8; shoulders 6; plain shoulders 6½. Lard—Northern markets lost 8 to 10 points for the months. There is no perceptible change in our market and the following prices are still quotable: tierces, leaf, 9¼@9½c; refined 9c; pails, cans and tubs 9¾@10c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 24—Pork quiet and firm at $13.50. Lard steady; tierces 8¾@8¾; keg 9¾@9. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders packed 4¾; clear ribs 6¾; clear sides 7. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 8; clear sides 8¾. Sugar-cured hams scarce and firm; canvassed new 11.

CINCINNATI, December 24—Pork firm at $13.25@$13.50. Lard dull at 7½. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6¼; clear sides 7. Bacon dull; shoulders 5½; short ribs 7¼; clear sides 7½. Green meats in fair demand; shoulders 4¾; sides 6¼@6¾; hams 7½@8.

BALTIMORE, December 24—Provisions quiet; Mess pork $13.75. Bulk meats, loose, none offering; packed, shoulders 5½; clear rib sides 7½. Bacon, shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 8¼; hams 10¾@11. Lard, refined in tierces 8¾.

LOUISVILLE, December 24—Pork firm at $14.00. Lard strong; choice leaf in tierces 8¾@8¾; kegs 9¾. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾@6¼; clear ribs 6¾@7; clear sides 7@7¼. Bacon one here. Sugar-cured hams 10@12.

NEW YORK, December 24—Pork firm and very quiet; mess spot $12.75@$13.75. Middles nominal; long clear 7 10; short clear 7¾; long and short clear 7¾. Lard higher but less active; new 7.75@7.87½.

ST. LOUIS, December 24—Pork better; $13.50 asked. Lard firmer; 7.40 bid. Bulk meats firm and higher; shoulders 4.00@4.25; clear sides 6.50@6.60; clear sides 6.60@6.70. Bacon, nothing doing.

CHICAGO, December 24.—Pork at $13.50. Lard at 7.45. Bulk meats active a shade higher; shoulders 4¾; short ribs 6.75; short clear 6.85.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 24.—Market active. Eggs—18c with good stock on market. Butter—Choice Jerseys 22@25; medium 18@20; common 17@18c. Poultry—In very good demand for both live and dressed. The continuation of the unseasonably warm weather is very damaging to dressed poultry and some of our dealers have experienced considerable losses. Chickens—Hens 18c; chickens 12@18c; dressed turkeys active at 12½@15c; dressed chickens 10@11c. Sweet Potatoes—In demand at 60@70c per bush. Potatoes—Irish at $1.50@$1.60 per barrel, according to quality. Dried Fruit—In active demand and scarce; peeled peaches 18@19c; unpeeled 9@9c; dried apples 3@7c. Wax—Firm and in demand at 25c. Cabbage—In good demand with stocks moderate; good sound heads 2c. Onions—Prices fully maintained; choice eastern $5.00; Tennessee $3.50 per barrel. Feathers—In active request at quotations; choice white geese, 55@65c; prime 45@50c; common mixed 35@40c. Cheese—Market active; choice cream 13@15c.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 24—Market active. Coffee—Steady; Rio 18½@19½; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—In fair request; old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugar—Market firm and active; A 10@10¼; granulated 10¼; cut loaf 11¾; powdered 11¼; white extra C 10; yellow C 8½@9½. New Orleans sugars in moderate stock and range from 9@11. Molasses—Dull and unchanged; choice 25; fancy 26. Rice—27. Syrups—New crop in good demand at 45@50. Teas—Market steady: Oolong 35@$1.00; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 45@$1.00; Young Hyson 30@75; English Breakfast 40@$1.00; Assam 50@$1.00.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 15-16d; in New York at 12¾c; in Atlanta at 11¾.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, stationary or rising barometer, warmer, southerly veering to cooler westerly winds, with partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, December 24, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.14	66	9	S.	Fresh	.09	Lt. Rain
Augusta	30	2	5	7	80	Calm	.00	Cloudy.
Cordezna	30	52	17	10	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy
Galveston	30	30	57	90	N. W.	Brisk	.02	Lt. Rain
Indianola	30	28	26	100	N.	High	.10	Foggy
Key West	30	24	79	81	E.	Fresh	.01	Fair.
Mobile	30	22	64	96	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	30	20	69	90	S.	Fresh	.08	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30	21	78	85	S.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30	23	69	95	S.	Light	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30	26	67	89	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 23, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a.m.	30.22	67	88	S.	Gent	.05	Fogg.
11:31	30	18	68	79	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p.m.	30	12	59	58	W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2:31	30	11	71	7	S. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
9 p.m.	30	15	65	89	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30	14	66	96	S.	Fresh	.09	Lt. Rain

Mean daily bar..... 30.150 | Maximum ther..... 71
Mean daily ther..... 65.5 | Minimum ther..... 59
Mean daily humid. .84 | Total rainfall..... .09

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOUALS.

THE PRICE of the "**DOMESTIC**" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE | CRAIGE & CO., 44 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. | ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

398 mar25,'79 d1y

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS: Georgia Lodge, No. 127, Knights of Honor, meets on Friday, 26th, at 7:30 p. m. Important meeting, Election of officers.

H. C. MITCHELL,
dec25—d1t Reporter.

Royal Arcanum.

Atlanta Council, No. 160, R. A., meets to night at 7:30, sharp. A full attendance is EARNESTLY REQUESTED. Officers will be elected, and there are several candidates to be initiated. Don't forget the meeting.

dec25—d1t G. S. PRIOR Sec'y.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA GA. DECEMBER 25 1879

PERSONAL MENTION.

—H. W. Reid, of Palmetto, is in the city.

—A. W. Port, of Newnan, is in the city.

—Andrew Sloan, of the Savannah bar, is in the city attending the supreme court.

—S. D. White and wife and A. J. Lamar, of Macon, are in the city.

—W. T. Wofford and W. H. Hackett, of Cartersville, were in the city yesterday.

—Rev. H. Quigg, of Conyers, is in the city.

—W. B. Hudson and wife and J. D. Stewart, of Griffin, were in the city yesterday.

—John W. Abraham and J. F. Dix, of LaGrange, are in the city.

—W. C. Smith, of Lithonia, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—H. H. Hill and R. Timmons and wife, of Augusta, are visiting friends in the city.

—J. J. Black, of Rome, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—Judson B. Carey, the gentlemanly agent of the Bowers-Thompson combination, gave us a pleasant pop-call yesterday.

—We are happy to say that Miss Katie Morton, the beautiful Athenian, will remain in the city until after New Year's.

—Miss Pink Dillard, of Oglethorpe county, is on a visit to Mrs. Wooding, 204 Hayne street.

—Dave D. Danford, of Milledgeville, ordinary of Baldwin county, is in the city on a visit.

—Miss Susie Pinson and Miss Leila Herring, of Coweta, are the guests of the Misses Hornady, No. 172 Ivy street.

—H. C. Horne, one of Macon's most popular young business men, passed through the city yesterday en route home, after an absence of several weeks in New York.

—Dr. J. H. Low, formerly of our city, but who removed to New York some time since to practice his profession, has returned to Atlanta on a visit. He is well pleased with his new home. He will spend about two weeks in winding up some business matters here, when he will return home.

MARRIAGES.

How the Orange Blossoms Bloom and Blow.

CALLAWAY—BANKS.

Yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, on Peachtree street, Dr. Enoch Callaway, of LaGrange, was married to Miss Fannie Banks, daughter of Mr. Henry Banks of this city. A few friends attended Dr. Callaway from LaGrange and witnessed his happy marriage. A few of the relatives and intimate friends of the bride were also present. Rev. A. B. Callaway performed the ceremony with a solemnity which will make it memorable to all who had the pleasure of witnessing it.

Miss Banks had been a favorite in Atlanta society since she began to adorn it with her presence. She will leave here many sincere friends, who will always wish for her happiness. Dr. Callaway is well known as one of the prominent young physicians of the state. He has succeeded admirably in the practice and has a bright future before him. Over this happy union of hearts and lives, there are many good wishes which we are sure will find a fulfillment in a future made beautiful by love and joy.

SHELMAN—DALLAS.

Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Methodist church at LaGrange, Mr. Pleasant S. Shelman, of Marietta, was married to Miss Leila Dallas, of LaGrange, by Rev. Mr. Hardin, of the same city. The attendants were Miss V. B. Frost, of LaGrange, and Miss Huguley, of West Point, Mr. E. R. Glover, of Marietta, and Miss Lula Zachery, of West Point; Mr. C. T. Shelman, of Bartow county, and Miss Ella Palmer, of LaGrange; Mr. Earnest Carey, of LaGrange, and Miss Ada Awtrey, of LaGrange. The bride was the picture of loveliness, and the affair passed off most charmingly. Mr. Shelman and wife spent Tuesday night and yesterday morning in Atlanta at the Markham house and were there congratulated by many of their Atlanta friends. They left on the 3 o'clock train for the home of Mr. Shelman's parents, in Bartow county, where a reception will be given in their honor to-night. Several friends from Atlanta accompanied them.

CONNALLY—RICHARDSON.

Tuesday evening last, at Norcross, Rev. Paul F. Connally, of East Point, was married to Miss Chole Richardson, of that place. The ceremony, which took place at seven o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, was attended by only the relatives and a few invited friends. The marriage ceremony was conducted by Rev. J. W. Heidt, of Atlanta, in a most happy and pleasing manner. The groom is a Methodist minister, who has been appointed to take charge of a church at Irwinton, and the bride is one of the most popular young ladies of Norcross.

The bridal couple passed through Atlanta yesterday en route to East Point, where they will remain a few days, preparatory to taking up their home in Irwinton.

Gale Brothers.

The Gale Brothers, commission merchants, of Cincinnati, have a card in another column.

MILWAUKEE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Report of the State Board of Charities and Reform.

MILWAUKEE, December 24.—The report of the state board of charities and reform on the management of the Milwaukee house of correction, which was submitted to Governor Smith several days since, continues the sensation. One hundred and forty-five witnesses were examined, forty-eight being called by the board, eighty at the request of ex-Inspector Kennedy, and seventeen at the request of Inspector Hase. The latter resigned a week or so ago. The board says: "A large majority of the witnesses examined were ex-convicts who had been sent to the house of correction for violation of city ordinances. In forming our judgment of the credibility of the witnesses, we have considered all the corroborating circumstances. Men of character and respectability testified to seeing brutal treatment on the part of some of the officers. The Rev. E. P. Ward, a clergyman; Felthausen, a contractor; Frommel and Fisher, ex-guards, as well as many others, both men and women, whose word would be considered good in the community where known, told us what they saw. The officers of the prison admitted the use of the gag and dungeon, not as corrections and deterrents merely, but to punish, and that the former was used without any authority of law. The ex-convicts testified to the abuse and torture inflicted in their administration. But if we eliminate all the testimony given by the criminal class of witnesses, there remains ample proof of cruel, even brutal, treatment by McGarry, Kennedy and Hase, and some of their subordinates. It is shown in their own testimony, in that of some who were their subordinate officers, and in that of many reputable witnesses who were never convicts. Nor has this evidence been rebutted. There have been cases of kind treatment shown, it is true, and much evidence given to show the good quality of the food provided, the good order that prevailed in the institution, but the evidence of the cases of brutality and bad food stands unimpeached.

"Dr. Solon Marks, a member of the state board of health, testified in regard to the dark cells, or dungeons, that the size of one of them was five feet six inches long by four feet three inches wide and six feet ten inches high, and that the other one was of similar size. Both Dr. Marks and Dr. E. B. Walcott, surgeon-general of the state, testified as experts that no person could be confined in these cells for any great length of time without having health impaired, and that without fire, without bedding, without ventilation, with slop-bucket unemptied, confinement therein would tend to develop any latent disease, or in case of a well person, long confinement would contract a disease that might end in death. Now, the evidence is cumulative that these black holes were in common use; that from one to six days' confinement therein was frequent, that twenty days was not unusual, that twenty-four days, four more than the rule allowed, had been proven, and we give it as our opinion that confinement in these cells has permanently impaired the health of some of the prisoners, and that in some cases disease has been contracted that has resulted in death."

Upon the question of the meat furnished to the prisoners, the board say some of it was unfit for use, and should have been thrown to the dogs. Under Kennedy's rule there was less cause of complaint than under Hase's. The county board of supervisors are condemned for making 3 cent contracts. Under it the convicts got what was contracted for as "prisoner's meat." In regard to the house of the sick, they say it is proven beyond reasonable doubt that those really sick have been compelled to go to work, and their disease aggravated. One of the worst features under the present system is that all classes of inmates are treated alike.

In conclusion, the board is decidedly of the opinion that the character of the house of correction should be so radically changed that it shall be made what its name implies, a place for the correction and reformation of persons guilty of minor offenses, and that all present inmates who have been convicted of the graver crimes should be sent to Waupun to serve out unexpired terms. The prisoners should then be divided and classified, and the female inmates cared for exclusively by women attendants, the young taught the rudimentary branches of education, and all made to understand that they are still regarded as human beings, though erring ones. The report is signed by all members of the board.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
December 24, 1879.

Eastern circuit.....	21	Atlanta circuit.....	47
Northern circuit.....	11		
	32		47

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 10. Argument concluded.

No. 6. Thompson vs. Douglass. Appeal, from Chatham. Argued. A. P. & S. B. Adams, for plaintiff in error. P. W. Meldrim, for defendant.

No. 12. Spain et al., admrs., vs. Clements et al. Suit on official bond, from Chatham. A. P. & S. B. Adams, for plaintiff in error. J. R. Saussy, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Adams, court adjourned until 10 a. m. on Friday next.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Judge Hillyer was engaged yesterday, hearing motions for new trials.

—The supreme court only takes a one days holiday, which will be to-day.

—The famous Turkish baths, 14 Loyd St., will be open to-day and during the week.

—A majority of the leading stores of the city will close up at 12 m.

—The Markham is to have a grand Christmas dinner to-day.

—What would Christmas amount to with out a tin horn?

—Everybody seems to be getting married. Four bridal couples were guests of the Markham yesterday.

—Christmas celebrations of the present day are made up half and half of tin horns and full grown Chinese fire crackers.

—The ticket offices at the passenge depot did an immense business yesterday in the sale of tickets.

—At the lowest estimation there are fifteen hundred visitors in the city celebrating Christmas.

—The streets were filled with people yesterday to such an extent that locomotion was almost impossible.

—Some of the fruit and candy establishments of the city remained open all last night.

—A good many of the young men of this section are preparing themselves with a wife as a Christmas present.

—Now, let's see if Christmas can't be celebrated in Atlanta without any serious accident or fatal affray.

—Christmas day should be changed to some other date, so that it would not interfere with the weather.

—The boss coffee pots went off like hot cakes yesterday at Benjamin Bros. for Christmas presents.

—For a New Year's present, buy the boss coffee pot, and you will be happy for the whole year of 1880. Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall street.

—Deaf men have an advantage to-day over those who can hear, as they will escape all of the noise so objectionable to the multitude.

—A purchasing mania struck the people of Atlanta a few ago, and since then they have been buying everything that was for sale in the stores.

—"Watch Out Dealers." Simons & Drummond, 19 Broad street, expect 100 live and one hundred dressed Turkeys in this morning. Have fine lot feathers in to-day; send your orders promptly. A few bunches Bananas left. Also, 40 barrels of choice Eastern Apples.

—Yesterday morning Hugh Inman bought the Kelley building at the corner of Alabama and Broad streets, in which his office has been located for some months past. The building was owned by R. G. Kelley. The price paid for the property has not been made public.

—John J. Black, tax collector of Floyd county, was in the city on yesterday for the purpose of closing his accounts with the state. John Black is one of the salt of this earth and his friends will be glad to know that he has a receipt in full from the comptroller-general for taxes—a receipt for THE DAILY CONSTITUTION for 1880, and a receipt for the Southern Cultivator for next year—three receipts that make up the sum total of any man's happiness.

—Sometime since Dick Jones, the negro drayman, was arrested at the instance of Haralson & Co., who charged him with the theft of a box of tobacco. Since then the firm has discovered that the box of valuable weed was not stolen, and that it was only shipped to the wrong destination. Jones has always borne a good character and there were many of his friends at the time who believed strongly in his innocence.

—Tuesday evening last "Our Boys," one of Atlanta's most popular social clubs, gave a handsome and exceedingly pleasant entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Rhode Hill, on Peachtree street. The affair was tendered complimentary to Miss Birdie Hill, daughter of Mrs. Hill. During the evening a superb supper was served, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. One of the most enjoyable features of the evening was the singing of Miss Ona Castleberry.

A Dark Cloud With a Silver Lining.

Christian Index.

One of the saddest things connected with the late war is the fact that so many noble men lost a limb, or limbs; and saddest of all, the most of them, from loss of time and property, and other terrible results of the war, were seemingly destined to move on through the dark shadows of adversity with an empty sleeve, or upon crutches, dragging their maimed bodies through the rough journey of life.

But thanks to the liberality of an appreciative people, and the wonderful ingenuity of man, the halt and the maimed may take courage, and looking up and beyond the dark cloud of adversity, may catch the silver lining of hope, with the assurance that the empty sleeve may be filled with an arm that can be used; and the awkward, tiresome crutches give place to limbs, both useful and ornamental. Under these considerations all manufacturers of artificial limbs, who are skilled in their profession and satisfied with reasonable compensation should be considered public benefactors.

The writer, who is a Georgian, justly proud of his native state, fully appreciating the justice and generosity of the late legislature in making an appropriation to furnish limbs for those who lost them in the late war, and in full sympathy with all these unfortunate sons of the south, while spending some time in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, has taken special pains to investigate the standing of the various manufacturers of artificial limbs. While there are many of whom our country may feel justly proud, as skilled artisans, the writer feels constrained to mention specially the name of Mr. A. A. Marks, who is, and has been for many years, located at No. 575 Broadway, New York city. This special reference is made after a close and critical investigation into his present and past record, covering an experience of over a quarter of a century, during which time he has been largely connected with government contracts. He can show many flattering testimonials from official sources, as well as from private individuals, together with numerous diplomas and first premiums.

Mr. Marks is a practical mechanic, thoroughly acquainted with every detail of his business. He is not only able to give to it his own personal attention, but has two sons who, by their close training have also acquired an experimental knowledge of the business, and are fully competent to take charge of the different departments.

Mr. Marks has the most skilled mechanics in his manufactory, turning out frequently a dozen or more limbs a week. It is interesting to see his patrons leave their crutches in his office, and walk apparently the empty sleeve may be filled with an arm that can be used; and the awkward, tiresome crutches give place to limbs, both useful and ornamental. Under these considerations all manufacturers of artificial limbs, who are skilled in their profession and satisfied with reasonable compensation should be considered public benefactors.

The writer, who is a Georgian, justly proud of his native state;